

STARVATION AND DISTRESS—THE  
SLAVE TRADE IN LIBERIA.

Of late the public have been extensively deluded with the story, that great prosperity was prevailing at Liberia. To show the untruth of these representations, in detail, would take up too much of our time. We offer once for all, the following letter, copied from the Baptist Missionary Magazine for the present month.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr Crocker, dated Edina, June 21, 1836.*

We have just received your letter, dated the 27th Feb., accompanied by several communications from other friends, and a quantity of provisions, sent out by brother C. The letters and periodicals have been very refreshing to us. The provisions were also very acceptable, as they are very scarce, at the present time, in the colony. Some, no doubt, are now actually suffering from hunger. We received a letter from Millbury, a day or two since, which stated that the inhabitants were in a state of starvation; that they could not eat bananas (their last resort) to eat. We have had a similar report from Caldwell. The colonists are almost altogether dependent upon the natives for their sustenance. When, therefore, the natives do not have a sufficient supply of food to sell, the colonists suffer. When wars rage among the various tribes, and prevent them from cultivating their ground, the colony participates with the natives in the privation of food. If they make war upon the natives and destroy their rice fields, as in the last war at Bassa Cove, they cut off their own supplies. This state of things arises from the mistaken policy of the colonists, in neglecting agriculture for the sake of trade. Those who had any capital when they came out, have gone to trading with the natives, and in a vast majority of instances have run through with their property in this way. Those who have done any thing in agriculture, have been in general too poor to purchase cattle for working, and have therefore been able to do nothing very extensively in cultivating the soil. The land, it is true, is fertile, but its fertility is chiefly seen in the rank growth of weeds, grass, and bushes. To keep these down, merely with a hoe and cutlass, requires no small degree of labor. If the new colony at Bassa Cove go as they have begun, we think they may be able, after a while, to render themselves in a great measure, if not altogether independent of the natives for their supplies of food. We hope this will be the case. Their present agent has done much to promote this object; but his health is so much impaired at the present time, that we fear he will soon be compelled to leave the country for America. When he leaves, an agent of similar qualifications will be much needed, to carry forward what he has begun.

When we wrote you last, I was just recovering from a severe attack of the fever. Since then I have had no attack of fever, and with the exception of a cutaneous affection peculiar to this country, have been remarkably well. The health of Dr. M. is, in general, better than it was in America.

At the time of my last letter, we were contemplating a school for the natives, to be located in the colony. We had the promise from King Will Gray, and Sante Will, and several head men, that they would send their children. Soon after I wrote, I went back into the country about twenty miles to Sante Will's town, to see what they intended to do. I found quite an apathy among the natives in regard to the school. As they find it difficult, if not impossible, to conceive of any person being actuated by a higher motive than pure selfishness, they seemed to look upon the object with a suspicious eye. They however declared that the reason why they did not send their children, was scarcity of food. They said that when the crops of rice came in, they would send them. As our means would not admit of our establishing a school-room within the limits of the colony (for the natives would not send their children unless we supplied them food) and believing it very important to acquire the confidence of the natives in our object—also being exceedingly desirous of becoming acquainted, as soon as possible, with their language, I concluded to go and take up my residence with them. I am now on a visit at Edina, having come down to attend the dedication of our new Baptist meeting house at Bassa Cove. I shall, if Providence permit, return tomorrow to Sante Will's town. I have had a few children under my instruction, and expect a few more from other towns as soon as the rice comes in. This will be the case in a few weeks. Having instructed the children under the eye of Sante Will, from day to day, his suspicions seemed to be removed, and he is very desirous of my staying at his town. I told him some days since that the people of Monroe wished me to have a school there. He said, "You must not go; God sent you here!" Although he has no fear of God before his eyes, yet his remarks tended to confirm me in the belief that I was in the path of duty. I live in a bamboo house, about six feet by eight on the ground, and about four feet from the ground to the eaves. This is occupied by my interpreter and myself. Our bed is the ground, with two or three mats spread on it. I have a fire on that part of the ground not occupied as a bed, every evening, and the smoke finds its way out as it can. The king promises to build me a larger house, if I will take up my abode there. It was satisfied that this house would be the best location of some considerable length of time, I would get a comfortable native hut erected, which might be done for ten or fifteen dollars. But knowing a little of the fickleness and deceit of the native character, I fear I may be obliged to take up my abode somewhere else before a great while. In dealing with the natives, it is almost impossible to form any definite plan for the future. I trust that God will direct us in the path of duty. I have found him present to comfort me, when away from Christian friends and sanctuary privileges. The hope that God will make me instrumental of good to his people, makes my situation pleasant. O, how much these people need the influence of the gospel!—

Montpelier Village, Aug. 19, 1836. W. E. WALTON & SON

belonged, and the son declared he would revenge the death of his father. They came to Santo Will's town. I saw the fellow who wished to slay the other. He seemed very fierce and revengeful, and when requested to take a ransom, said it was not a money palaver, and he would have the fellow's life. The head man of the town to which the avenger belonged, fearing that he should lose his influence with the Americans, was induced at the earnest request of two or three traders, who were present, to prevent the perpetration of the crime, and compel the fellow to accept some cloth and tobacco for the ransom of the victim. Two or three weeks ago, a little boy, about eight years old, who was frequently following him about, and jabbering in the country language was carried off to be sold a slave. I felt badly about it, though I did not know, till some days after he was gone, that he was carried off for this purpose. The King knowing that I was opposed to slavery, had no doubt, designedly concealed it from me. He was kept confined in a town about four miles from Santo Will's place, for some days.—He was carried to the sea shore, but the vessel had just gone; so they brought him back, much to the joy of the boy, who had cried all the way to the sea. When will the nations of the earth combine their power to crush this abominable traffic? We need one or two frigates constantly on this coast to catch the slavers. We frequently see them lying off not a great distance from the shore, waiting to take in a cargo of slaves. I have seen the King and his son fiercely quarreling, in consequence of drinking rum, which the slaver had sent to induce him to trade.

Br. Mylne, for the present, preaches to the people at Bassa Cove, and is pursuing the study of the language in the colony.—This course, so far as we can see, seems to be in accordance with the leading of Providence. Several circumstances combine to make it desirable that one of us should remain in the colony at present. Br. Mylne has had much care and perplexity in superintending the building of the meeting house, but it is at length nearly completed. Although we have endeavored to be economical as we could, the expense of building the house has exceeded our calculation. The whole amount will not be far from \$500 dollars. 150 of this will be probably procured in this country. There is not a single member of the church at Bassa Cove that is able to contribute a dollar towards the building. We feel some solicitude to know how our call upon the benevolence of Christian Brethren in America will be received. The people having been robbed and spoiled, have strong claims upon the sympathies of their more favored brethren in America. We trust they will be met with a promptitude becoming the followers of Him who, "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor."

### FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being out of health, and being unable to carry on his farm, will sell the whole or part on reasonable terms, said farm consisting of about forty acres of good land, with about fifteen acres under improvement, with a house and barn thereon and well watered. Said farm lying between one fourth and one half mile from the Branch road leading from Barre to Montpelier, and about three miles from Montpelier village. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. ESTES CONANT. Berlin, Oct. 18, 1836.

### THE AMERICAN Anti-Slavery Almanac For 1837!!

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, the American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1837, which contains the usual astronomical calculations and chronological tables used in Almanacs, which have been prepared with great care. There is also much interesting and useful information on the subject of slavery, which is believed will do much to throw light upon the question of immediate abolition. Great care has been taken to gather all interesting events and occurrences, and no labor has been withheld in staining valuable articles from distinguished writers. The Almanac is also embellished with several appropriate engravings, &c.

Among the articles are 'Free Discussion,' Am. A. S. Society; \$100 Reward; Emancipation in the West Indies; Principles of Anti-Slavery Societies; the Slave Fathers; Produce of Slave Labor; Children's Department; Temptation Resisted; a Mother's Anguish; Slave Population in the United States; Emigrants to Liberia; Objections Considered; Oneida Institute; Anti-Slavery Publications.

All orders for the above work will be promptly answered. Address N. SOUTHARD or D. K. HUTCHINSON. 9 Cornhill, Boston.

Boston, July 30, 1836.  
For sale at the State Journal Office.

### UNION HOUSE.

W. M. MANN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has erected a large and commodious house of Entertainment upon the spot formerly occupied by the "Union Hotel," on Main street, and that everything is now in readiness for the reception of the weary traveler, and such others, whether weary or not, as may be pleased to favor him with their company. Every refreshment for man and beast conveniently hand.

Should any one be disposed to doubt that the "Union House" in point of size, neatness, convenience and situation, is entitled to rank among the very first hotels and public houses in Vermont (or N. England) he is only invited to CALL AND SEE!

Mr Mann takes this opportunity to tender his acknowledgments to his old patrons and friends, for past favors, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Montpelier Village, Aug. 19, 1836. W. E. WALTON & SON

A Biographical Sketch of the Life and Services of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, together with his letter to Simon Bullard, for sale by

E. P. WALTON & SON

### DR. TABER'S Vegetable Drastic, Restorative and mild April PILLS.

All warranted by Assertion to contain not one particle of mineral substance.

SOME of the most prominent diseases wherein these pills have been successfully administered, as communicated to the proprietor from abroad and his own experience, are as follows:

Asthma, Ague and Fever;  
Bilious Fevers and Cholick;  
Bilious Vomiting and Fluxes;  
Coughs, Cold and Cough;  
Dropsy, Dysentery, Ulcers;  
Pain in the stomach and bowels;  
Foul Stomach, Gout;  
Headache Hypochondria;  
Hysterical Affections;  
Indigestion, Jaundice;  
Pleurisy, Rheumatism;  
Sore Throat, Worms;

Visid bile and morbid obstructions of every kind.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We the undersigned, physicians of Addison County, Vermont, having in our practice become acquainted with the good effects of Dr. Taber's Vegetable Pills, do from the knowledge we have of them and their component parts, with freedom say that in our opinion, they are superior to all Bilious Pills composed of Vegetable substances with which they have been tested, and do not hesitate to recommend them as an excellent Family Medicine, answering the purposes for which they are intended, with a decided preference.

John Hall, Wm. Smith,  
L. M. Kent, W. C. Warner,  
Erasmus D. Warner.

We do hereby certify that we have made use of Dr. Taber's Vegetable Pills, in various cases of disease, and being convinced of their beneficial effects, do earnestly recommend them to all families and individuals, believing that a fair trial will furnish the most convincing evidence of their usefulness. We have also sold them to several of our customers who say they consider them the most useful pills they have ever used.

Alfred P. Roscoe,  
Person, Fillmore & Co

We do hereby certify that we have sold Doctor Taber's Pills for twelve months past, and have found them to give the highest satisfaction to our customers in the complaints for which they are recommended.

A. B. & D. Sands, N. Y. city.

For sale wholesale and retail by the Proprietor at Lincoln, Vt. Also by E. H. PRENTISS, Montpelier.

### EAGLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has made, during the past season, many additions to his establishment, and will consequently be able to offer accommodations to a larger number than usual during the approaching session of the Legislature. Tendering to the public his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received, therefore solicits and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. The travelling community are invited to call.

Gentlemen desirous of obtaining board can be accommodated at the above.

SETH KIMBALL.

Montpelier, Aug. 31, 1836.

### WALTON'S LIBRARY

JUST ADDED, Inkings of Adventure Tales of our Neighborhood, A Year in Spain, Agnes Seale, Eatawan, or the Prophet of the West, Paris and the Parisians. Terms, 6 cents a volume. Aug. 17, 1836.

### Anti-Slavery Books.

JAVS Inquiry, Mrs Child's Appeal, Bourne's Picture of Slavery, Phelps on Slavery, the Fountain, Right and Wrong in Boston, Rankin's Letters, Life of Wilberforce—Prints—Slave in Chains, Slave Market, also, Channing on Slavery, for sale at the Montpelier Booksellers.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

### stray Colt.

ROKE into my inclosure about the 1st of this month, a bay Mare Colt, supposed three years old. Tail and mane sheared off.

A few sheep for sale or to let.  
EDMOND LANGDON.  
Berlin, 20th Oct. 1836.

### Call and See,

AT LYMAN'S Cash Store,

50 ps. MERINO from 17 to 225;

100 CALICO 12-1 to 25;

TARTAN PLAID 15 to 17;

Brown Shirting 10 to 11;

Sheeting 12-1 to 14;

and all other Goods so low for cash that no one hesitates to buy.

October, 1836.

### WILLIAM T. BURNHAM.

May 21, 1836. ff.

### University of Pennsylvania.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE next course of Lectures will commence on Tuesday, November the first, and he continued under the following arrangement.

Practice of Medicine, Nath'l Chapman, M.D., Chemistry, Robert Hale, ";

Surgery, William Gibson, "

Anatomy, Wm. E. Horner, "

Institutes of Medie, Samuel Jackson,

Material Medie, George B. Wood, "

Midwifery, Hugh L. Hedge, "

Maternal Diseases, Hugh L. Hedge, "

Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and at the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley).

The whole amount of fees is the same as heretofore paid, notwithstanding the augmentation in the number of Professions and improvement in the course of instruction.

W. E. HORNER, M.D.,

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Aug. 1836. (Nov.)

### BIBLES! BIBLES!!

A large assortment of Bibles consisting of—

Large Quarto Family Bibles from \$2.50

Pocket Bibles from 75 cents to \$3.50;

Scott's Bibles in 3 vols. \$7.50;

Clark's Commentary on New Testament;

Cot's Bible;

Polygonal Bibles; large and small;

Comprehensive Bible;

Octavo Bibles;

Common Bibles from 45 cents to \$1.00.

Just received and for sale by

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Sept. 24, 1836.

57

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

Montpelier, Aug. 1, 1836.

E. P. WALTON &